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classes." In the mind of one of Mr. Haw's correspondents, "the churches each year tend to become more and more mere machinery for the Sunday recreation of the well-fed and the well-dressed." Another writes:

My brother Jack is a coal-miner. He is a filler and a trimmer. . . . The place he has to work in is so hot and polluted with gases that a man sweats sitting down doing nothing. Brother Jack works naked as a newborn baby, except that he has a pair of socks and clogs upon his feet. Let anyone have a week or two in his place, and I dare say he will in that short time get a big enough burden on, and will most truly find out that he cannot lay it on Jesus.

This defection of the working classes is of course attributed to the failure of the church "to meet the people's needs," but among working classes themselves there seems to be a general growing disposition to condemn the "comfortable" teachings of religion itself as offering no solution of the labor problem, to reject just those great principles which have made the Christian religion what it is and to adopt other principles of conduct and social regeneration.

J. C.

The Business Man's Library. Chicago and New York. The System Co.

1. *Organizing a Factory.* By C. E. Woods. 8vo, pp. 156.
2. *The Cost of Production.* By B. C. BEANS. 8vo, pp. viii+198.
3. *Credits and Collections.* By T. J. ZIMMERMAN, *et al.* 8vo, pp. 6+196.
4. *Selling.* By various writers. 8vo, pp. vi+199.
5. *Buying.* By various writers. 8vo, pp. 216.
6. *Business Correspondence.* By C. A. BURT, *et al.* 8vo, pp. 221.

The above six volumes constitute the "Business Man's Library." These books contain respectively (1) an analysis of the elements in factory organization, a presentation of the fundamental principles of factory management and a description of the methods to be used in every department of factory operation; (2) the principles of the science of costs, with illustrative examples by cost experts for

various lines of manufacturing industry; (3) the factors involved and the methods pursued in credit operations; (4) the principles of the science of salesmanship; (5) the methods, forms, and records of purchasing: how the buyer works and the rules which guide him; (6) the underlying factors of the art, practices, and methods of correspondence in the various departments of business.

Over seventy business men have each contributed one or more chapters in the series. Both on this account and because of the large number of subjects covered there is a lack of unity and proportion. Many of the articles, however, are excellent, and most of them valuable. Taken as a whole, the books contain many suggestions valuable both to the business man and the student.

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The Consular Service of the United States. By CHESTER LLOYD JONES. Publication of the University of Pennsylvania, Series in Political Economy and Public Law, 1906. Pp. vi+126.

Successive chapters of this book treat of the legislative history of the consular service, rights and duties of consuls, extraterritoriality, consular assistance to foreign trade of the United States, European consular systems, and suggestions for the improvement of the American consular system. A bibliography is appended to each chapter. The work is a welcome addition to the too meager literature concerning our foreign trade. The variety of subjects treated necessitates too much brevity, and some important topics receive, therefore, not much more than a passing mention. It is also regrettable that the book could not have contained a discussion of the new consular bill, which is merely appended to the volume without comment. Some slight inaccuracies also occur. For example, the *Consular Reports and Commercial Relations* are not now edited by the "Bureau of Foreign Commerce" of the State Department, as stated on page 44, but by the Bureau of Manufactures of the Department of Commerce and Labor. In describing the service of consular officers to protect the customs revenue, mention should have been made of the supplementary efforts of our treasury experts